

Afterschool Program Funding in Utah



Prepared for the Utah Department of Workforce Services,

Office of Work and Family Life

By Voices for Utah Children

August, 2009



Table of Contents

2	Executive Summary
8	Introduction
11	Methodology
13	Demographic Information
16	Summary of Findings
17	Section 1: Funding for Afterschool Programs, State of Utah
21	Section 2: Funding for Afterschool Programs by State County
24	Section 3: Number of Children Served and Average Cost Per Child
25	Section 4: Additional Funding Need for Adequate Provision of Afterschool Programs
27	Conclusion
29	Appendix Tables
29	Funding for All Afterschool Programs by County, FY08
30	Funding for School-based Afterschool Programs by County, FY08
31	Funding for Other Afterschool Programs by County, FY08

Executive Summary

Introduction

In 2009, the Utah Department of Workforce Services contracted with Voices for Utah Children to conduct an afterschool program funding study for Utah for fiscal year 2008 (FY08). The purpose of the study is to identify the financial resources dedicated to afterschool programs in Utah, statewide. According to the Utah Afterschool Network (UAN), approximately 114,000 school aged children, or 23 percent of the student population, are responsible for looking after themselves afterschool. Only 5 percent of the student population in the state participates in afterschool programs.¹

This study documents the level of funding for afterschool programs for a selected number of counties and school districts, broken down by funding sources (i.e. federal or state). Afterschool programs are classified as either School-based Programs or Other Programs. School-based Programs are those run by a school. Other Programs includes those programs that are not run by schools, such as Boys and Girls Clubs, private for-profit and YMCA programs.

Methodology

Afterschool programs are defined as ongoing programs of 10 hours per week or more during the school year and a minimum of 4 weeks for a summer program. Programs can be for any activity as long as the program is ongoing (i.e., not week-long camps or once-a-week enrichment activities). Programs that serve school age children from grades 1 through 8 are included in the study. Charter Schools are also included (since they are part of a school district), but private schools are not. Licensed family child care and relative child care, Boy or Girls Scouts, and mentoring programs are not included in the study.

Funding data for afterschool programs was gathered directly from each county and school district. Total funding for each afterschool program was broken down by the source of funds including:

- Federal funds
- State funds
- County funds
- Local funds
- Private foundations
- Parent fees



¹ Deseret News, October 21, 2008

The source of funds is determined according to the original provider of the funding. For instance, while Social Services Block Grants (SSBG) funds may be allocated by a city government to an afterschool program, the grant is considered a federal source of funds since SSBG is a federal grant. In addition to SSBG, some examples of federal grants used to fund afterschool programs in Utah are:

- Title 1-21st Century Community Learning Center grants
- Community Development Block Grants
- Safe Passages grants

State funds primarily include the state funded portion of the Youth Connections grants and funds from the School Land Trust. Youth Connection grants are administered by the Utah Department of Workforce Services, but 70 percent of the grant is funded through the federal Child Care Development Fund in FY08 and 30 percent by state funds. For programs that receive Youth Connections grants through the Utah Department of Workforce Services, 70 percent of the funding is classified as federal funds and the remainder as state funds. County and local funds are primarily funds allocated from county or city general funds. District funds are funds allocated from school district budgets. Other funds include funds provided by groups such as the United Way, the National Police Athletic League or by private fundraising activities.

The 2007 Utah “Child Care Needs Assessment”² details the number of available spaces by county for children in the grades 1 through 6. The report includes a Child Care Density Ratio (CCD) for each county calculating the number of regulated spaces per 100 children. A CCD of less than 25 indicates that additional spaces may be needed in order to provide adequate and accessible care to those families who need it. In this report, the amount of financing needed to achieve a CCD of 25 is calculated by multiplying the average cost per child for an afterschool program by the number of spaces needed to achieve a CCD of 25.

Summary of Findings

The principle findings of the report are:

- Funding for all afterschool programs in Utah totaled \$10,985,289 in FY08.
- 29,737 children were served by afterschool programs in Utah in FY08.
- 55 percent of funding for afterschool programs in Utah was provided by the federal government.
- 82 percent of the funding for school-based programs was provided by the federal government.
- State grants accounted for 6 percent of funding for all afterschool programs.
- 54 percent of the funding for all afterschool programs included in the report was for Other programs; 46 percent was for School-based programs.

² Department of Workforce Services, Office of Work & Family Life, 2007.

- Federal funds were the largest single source of funds for Other afterschool programs, providing 32 percent of funding in FY08.
- An additional \$21 million of funding would be needed for the adequate provision of afterschool programs statewide based on the CCD calculation.

Funding for All Programs, FY08

Funding for Afterschool programs totaled \$10,985,289 in Utah in FY08. School-based³ programs totaled \$5,108,138, and Other programs⁴, \$5,877,151.

Source of Funds	All Programs	School-based Programs	Other Programs
Federal Funds	\$ 6,067,360	\$ 4,182,019	\$ 1,885,342
State Funds	\$ 606,416	\$ 287,463	\$ 318,953
County Funds	\$ 230,168	\$ -	\$ 230,168
District Funds	\$ 54,132	\$ 20,132	\$ 34,000
Local Funds	\$ 1,417,765	\$ -	\$ 1,417,765
Private Foundations	\$ 1,010,206	\$ 74,015	\$ 936,191
Other Funds	\$ 620,435	\$ 26,500	\$ 593,935
Parents' Fees	\$ 966,349	\$ 518,009	\$ 448,340
Misc.	\$ 12,457	\$ -	\$ 12,457
Total	\$ 10,985,289	\$ 5,108,138	\$ 5,877,151



³ School-based Afterschool programs are defined as programs that are operated by schools and school districts.

⁴ Other Afterschool programs are those programs that are provided by entities in the county other than schools and school districts, including private and county operated programs.

Funding for All Afterschool Programs by Source of Funds, FY08

Federal funds were the primary source of financing for afterschool programs in FY08.

Funding for All Afterschool Programs by Source of Funds, FY08	
Federal Funds	\$ 6,067,360
State Funds	\$ 606,416
County Funds	\$ 230,168
District Funds	\$ 54,132
Local Funds	\$ 1,417,765
Private Foundations	\$ 1,010,206
Other Funds	\$ 620,435
Parents' Fees	\$ 966,349
Misc.	\$ 12,457
Total	\$ 10,985,289

Funding for All Programs by State County

Funding for all (School-based and Other) afterschool programs was greatest in Salt Lake, Utah and Weber counties. No information was available for Tooele County. Tooele County provides programming by Boys and Girls Club of America, Inc.

Funding for All Afterschool Programs by County, FY08	
County	Total Funds
Box Elder	\$ 425,000
Cache	\$ 810,042
Davis	\$ 195,747
Iron	\$ 46,080
Salt Lake	\$ 5,405,546
San Juan	\$ 210,000
Tooele	\$ -
Uintah	\$ 452,750
Utah	\$ 1,925,482
Washington	\$ 16,000
Weber	\$ 1,498,642
Total	\$ 10,985,289

Number of Children Served by Afterschool Programs and Average Cost per Child, FY08

Average costs vary significantly depending on 1) the quality and cost of the programs, 2) the number of children served by those programs, and 3) the criteria for services as mandated by specific grants. For instance, San Juan County has one afterschool program that is funded by a Title 1 grant that mandates certain services be included which raise the average cost per child.

Number of Children Served and Average Cost Per Child, FY08		
	Number of Children	Average Cost
County	Served	Per Child
Box Elder	987	\$ 431
Cache	1,713	\$ 519
Davis	234	\$ 837
Iron	48	\$ 960
Salt Lake	15,628	\$ 716
San Juan	172	\$ 1,221
Tooele	-	\$ -
Uintah	1,025	\$ 442
Utah	6,081	\$ 255
Washington	140	\$ 119
Weber	3,709	\$ 441
Total	29,737	



Additional Funding Need for Adequate Provision of Afterschool

Statewide, an additional \$21 million is needed to achieve a CCD ratio of 25, approximately twice the amount that was funded in FY08. Salt Lake, Davis and Utah counties have the largest additional funding need in order to achieve a CCD ratio of 25.

Analysis of Additional Funding Need			
County	Additional Spaces Needed	Average Cost per Child	Funding Gap
Box Elder	524	\$ 431	\$ 225,633
Cache	1,184	\$ 519	\$ 614,097
Davis	5,053	\$ 837	\$ 4,226,755
Iron	495	\$ 960	\$ 474,720
Salt Lake	15,940	\$ 716	\$ 11,412,861
San Juan	295	\$ 1,221	\$ 359,869
Tooele	1,348	\$ -	\$ -
Uintah	197	\$ 442	\$ 86,906
Utah	9,750	\$ 255	\$ 2,485,309
Washington	2,034	\$ 119	\$ 241,478
Weber	2,778	\$ 441	\$ 1,225,154
Total	39,596		\$ 21,352,783



Introduction

In 2009, the Utah Department of Workforce Services contracted with Voices for Utah Children to conduct an Afterschool Program Funding study for Utah for fiscal year 2008 (FY08). The purpose of the study is to identify the financial resources dedicated to afterschool programs, statewide. According to the Utah Afterschool Network (UAN), approximately 114,000 school age children, or 23 percent of the student population, are responsible for looking after themselves after school. Currently, only 5 percent of the student population in the state participates in afterschool programs.⁵

The information reported in the Afterschool Program Funding study identifies where resources are being spent, how afterschool programs are financed, and the scope of the funding gap for high quality programs. Research shows that quality afterschool programs provide many benefits to students, parents and communities. Some of the benefits of afterschool programs include:

- Improved social skills and reduction in behavior problems
- Decreased substance abuse and crime
- Increased school attendance
- Enhanced academic achievement
- Improved health

This study documents the level of funding for afterschool programs for a selected number of counties and school districts. The total population of the counties included in the study represents 92 percent of 2007 Utah state population. Student enrollment of the school districts included in the study represents 91 percent of total state enrollment in 2008. The funding information is categorized by sources of funds (i.e. federal or state). Information for afterschool programs provided by school districts and other afterschool programs was gathered for the following counties:

- Box Elder County
- Cache County
- Davis County
- Iron County
- Salt Lake County
- San Juan County
- Tooele County
- Uintah County
- Utah County
- Washington County
- Weber County



⁵ Deseret News, October 21, 2008.

School districts included in the study:

- Alpine School District
- Box Elder School District
- Cache County School District
- Davis School District
- Granite School District
- Iron County School District
- Jordan School District
- Nebo School District
- Ogden City School District
- Provo City School District
- Salt Lake City School District
- San Juan School District
- Tooele County School District
- Uintah School District
- Washington County School District
- Weber School District

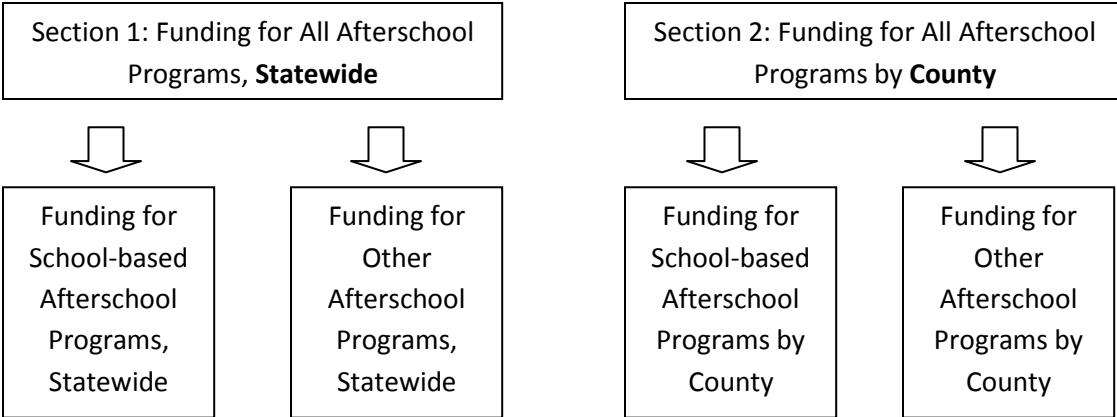


The report is divided into three parts: 1) the **Methodology** section describes the methodology used in data collection and analysis, 2) the **Demographic Information** section provides selected demographic information for the counties and school districts included in the report, and 3) the **Summary of Findings** presents the results of the study.

Afterschool programs are classified as either School-based programs or Other programs. School-based programs are those that are run by a school. Other programs included those afterschool programs that are not run by schools, such as Boys and Girls Clubs, private for-profit and YMCA programs.

The Summary of Findings section is divided into four sections. The first examines funding for all afterschool programs in Utah. The second examines funding for afterschool programs by county. The third section presents the number of children served in FY08 by afterschool programs by county as well as the average cost per child for the county. The fourth section illustrates the additional funding need for afterschool programs statewide, and by county. The Appendix Tables provide further detail of the breakdown of funding sources for afterschool programs by county.

Summary of Findings



Methodology

Data Collection

Afterschool programs are defined as ongoing programs in operation 10 hours per week or more during the school year and a minimum of 4 weeks for a summer program. Programs can be for any activity as long as the program is ongoing (i.e., not week-long camps or once-a-week enrichment activities). Programs that serve school age children from grades 1 through 8 are included in the study. Charter schools are included (since they are part of a school district), but private schools are not. Licensed family child care and relative child care, Boy or Girls Scouts, and mentoring programs are not included in this study.

Funding data for afterschool programs was gathered directly from each county and school district. Counties and school districts were chosen for inclusion in the study based on population, enrollment and geographic diversity. The total population of the counties included in the study represents 92 percent of 2007 Utah state population. Student enrollment of the school districts included in the study represents 91 percent of total state enrollment in 2008. This study relies on information that was provided by the respective counties and school districts. Total funding for each afterschool program was broken down by the source of funds:

- Federal funds
- State funds
- County funds
- Local funds
- Private foundations
- Parent fees

The source of funds is determined according to the original provider of the funding. For instance, while Social Services Block Grants (SSBG) funds may be allocated by a city government to an afterschool program, the grant is considered a federal source of funds since SSBG is a federal grant. In addition to SSBG, some examples of federal grants used to fund afterschool programs in Utah are:

- Title 1-21st Century Community Learning Center grants
- Community Development Block Grants
- Safe Passages grants

State funds primarily include the state funded portion of the Youth Connections grants and funds from the School Land Trust. Youth Connection grants are administered by the Utah Department of Workforce Services, but in FY08 70 percent of the grant is funded through the federal Child Care Development Fund and 30 percent by state funds. For programs that receive Youth Connections grants through the Utah Department of Workforce Services, 70 percent of the funding is classified as federal funds and the remainder as state funds. County and Local

funds are primarily funds allocated from county or city general funds. District funds are funds allocated from school district budgets. Other funds include funds provided by groups such as the United Way, the National Police Athletic League or by private fundraising activities.

In addition to funding data, the following demographic information for each county was collected:

- Median income (i.e., half of households fall below the median and half above)
- Race and ethnicity
- Number of single parent households
- Student enrollment
- Total population
- The number of families receiving TANF, Food Stamps or Medicaid

Additional Funding Need for Afterschool Programs

The 2007 “Child Care Needs Assessment”⁶ detailed the number of available spaces (for out of school care) in Utah by county for children in grades 1 through 6. The report includes a Child Care Density Ratio (CCD) for each county calculating the number of spaces per 100 children. The methodology used for this assessment is based on a model developed by Dr. Gwen Morgan, a childcare systems expert from Wheelock College. Dr. Morgan recommends “that a community should have about 25 spaces per every 100 children.” This ratio of child care spaces to child population is called childcare density.

A CCD of less than 25 indicates that additional spaces may be needed in order to provide adequate and accessible care to those families who need it. In the 2007 Needs Assessment, vacant spaces are also listed even when the CCD is less than 25. This reflects regional differences within the county. While there may be vacant spaces, they may be in areas that are not easily accessible or the available spaces are not located in areas where there is demand. In the Afterschool Program Funding study, the amount of financing needed to achieve a CCD of 25 is calculated by multiplying the average cost per child for an after-school program by the number of spaces needed to achieve a CCD of 25. It is to be noted that the number of spaces needed to achieve a CCD ratio of 25 is based on 2007 data, while the average cost per child is based on FY08 data.



⁶ Department of Workforce Services, Office of Work & Family Life, 2007

Demographic Information

Salt Lake County is the most populous county included in the study with more than 1 million residents. Utah County is the second largest county, followed by Davis and Weber counties. The average median income for the counties included in the study is \$52,078. Davis County has the highest median income, \$65,767, and also has the lowest percentage of those receiving Medicaid (5 percent of the population) or Food Stamps (2 percent of population). San Juan County has the lowest median income at \$34,561, and the highest percentage of those receiving Medicaid (16 percent of population) and Food Stamps (7 percent). Iron County has the second lowest median income at \$40,250, and Cache County the third lowest median income at \$46,883. Median income for Weber County was \$52,275, slightly greater than the average median income, but the percentage of those receiving Medicaid is the third highest (11 percent of the population).

Selected Demographic Information by County

County	Number of Student Enrollment (K-12) (2008)	Total Population (2007)	Number of Single Parent Families (2007)	Median Income (2007)	Number Receive TANF (Feb. 09)	Number Receive Food Stamps (Feb. 09)	Number Receive Medicaid (2007 Data from Dept. of Health)
Box Elder	11,132	47,491	983	\$ 52,615	118	1,196	4,430
Cache	20,539	109,022	1,656	\$ 46,883	141	2,524	11,089
Davis	65,014	296,029	5,730	\$ 65,767	555	5,328	16,017
Iron	8,344	44,813	777	\$ 40,250	95	1,709	6,012
Salt Lake	179,556	1,018,904	25,944	\$ 56,378	2,982	31,187	77,325
San Juan	2,889	14,807	482	\$ 34,561	36	992	2,358
Tooele	13,406	56,536	1,176	\$ 63,632	181	1,609	4,855
Uintah	6,408	28,806	769	\$ 56,265	68	621	2,883
Utah	102,103	501,447	6,120	\$ 57,133	660	9,084	41,412
Washington	25,775	140,908	2,058	\$ 47,097	237	3,431	12,063
Weber	42,763	220,781	6,212	\$ 52,275	890	9,014	24,123

Race/Ethnicity by County by Percentage of Total Population, 2007

Excluding San Juan County, the population of each county included in the study was predominantly Caucasian. Hispanics in Salt Lake and Weber counties represented over 15 percent of the population in those counties. Over half of the population of San Juan County was Native American. Refugee children are not accounted for separately.

County	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	American Indian and Alaska Native
Box Elder	96.5	0.3	7.2	1.1	0.1	1
Cache	95.1	0.7	8.7	2.3	0.2	0.6
Davis	94.1	1.4	7.2	1.7	0.4	0.6
Iron	93.9	0.8	5.9	1.5	0.5	2.1
Salt Lake	91.2	1.7	15.7	3	1.3	1
San Juan	42.6	1.3	4.4	0.6	0.4	53.6
Tooele	94.1	1.6	9.7	0.9	0.4	1.5
Uintah	89	0.4	4.2	0.4	0.2	9
Utah	95.1	0.7	9.2	1.4	0.6	0.6
Washington	95.4	0.7	7.5	0.8	0.4	1.3
Weber	94.5	1.5	15.5	1.4	0.2	0.9

Note: Percentage will not equal 100% across county. Numbers take into consideration those with more than one ethnicity.



Selected School District Demographic Information, FY08

The majority of students enrolled in the school districts included in the study were Caucasian, except for the Ogden, Salt Lake and San Juan School Districts. Hispanics accounted for 48 percent of enrollment in the Ogden School District and 40 percent in the Salt Lake School District. Native Americans accounted for 53 percent of enrollment in the San Juan School District. Enrollment in the Granite School District was 59 percent Caucasian, and 29 percent were Hispanic. Similarly, 66 percent of enrollment in the Provo School District was Caucasian and 26 percent was Hispanic.

District	Student Enrollment (grades 1 – 8)	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian	Native Hawaiian, Other Pacific Islander	American Indian, Alaska Native	Unknown
Alpine	58,665	51,688	432	4,894	627	648	266	110
Box Elder	10,945	9,716	83	913	118	32	83	0
Cache	14,409	13,032	83	1,076	93	57	54	14
Davis	66,187	56,606	1,026	5,086	1,145	635	393	1,296
Granite	68,403	40,597	1,752	20,016	2,462	2,667	909	-
Iron	8,454	7,253	81	711	65	46	286	1
Jordan (as of 5/19/09)	80,423	68,007	945	7,889	1,600	1,095	391	339
Nebo	26,592	23,465	170	2,431	114	207	201	4
Ogden	12,884	5,953	396	6,124	153	69	184	5
Provo	13,099	8,686	135	3,394	315	333	170	66
Salt Lake	23,678	10,291	1,108	9,482	941	1,128	468	260
San Juan	2,889	1,257	13	79	7	9	1,524	-
Tooele	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uintah	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	25,787	20,164	223	2,873	174	474	454	5
Weber	30,364	26,204	396	2,857	422	174	201	110

NA: Information not available

Summary of Findings

The principle findings of the report are:

- Funding for all afterschool programs in Utah totaled \$10,985,289 in FY08.
- 29,737 children were served by all afterschool programs in Utah in FY08.
- 55 percent of funding for all afterschool programs in Utah was provided by the federal government.
- 82 percent of the funding for school-based programs was provided by the federal government.
- State grants accounted for 6 percent of funding for all afterschool programs.
- 54 percent of the funding for all afterschool programs included in the report was for Other programs programs; 46 percent for School-based programs.
- Federal funds were the largest single source of funds for Other afterschool programs, providing 32 percent of funding in FY08.
- 49 percent of total funding for all afterschool programs was for programs in Salt Lake County.
- 60 percent of all funding for School-based programs was for programs in the Salt Lake school district.
- 39 percent of funding for Other afterschool programs was for programs in Salt Lake County.

An additional \$21 million of funding is needed for the adequate provision of afterschool programs statewide.



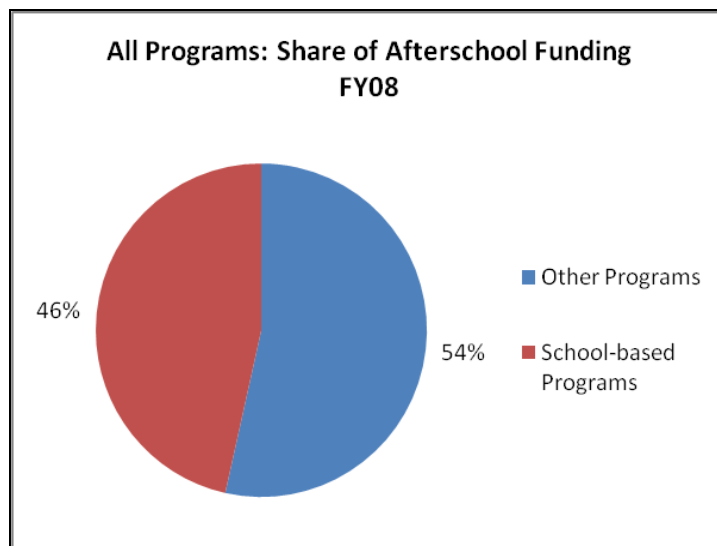
Section 1: Funding for Afterschool Programs, State of Utah

Funding for afterschool programs included in the study totaled \$10,985,289 in Utah for FY08. School-based ⁷programs totaled \$5,108,138 and Other programs⁸ \$5,877,151.

Funding for All Programs, FY08

Source of Funds	All Programs	School-based Programs	Other Programs
Federal Funds	\$ 6,067,360	\$ 4,182,019	\$ 1,885,342
State Funds	\$ 606,416	\$ 287,463	\$ 318,953
County Funds	\$ 230,168	\$ -	\$ 230,168
District Funds	\$ 54,132	\$ 20,132	\$ 34,000
Local Funds	\$ 1,417,765	\$ -	\$ 1,417,765
Private Foundations	\$ 1,010,206	\$ 74,015	\$ 936,191
Other Funds	\$ 620,435	\$ 26,500	\$ 593,935
Parents' Fees	\$ 966,349	\$ 518,009	\$ 448,340
Misc.	\$ 12,457	\$ -	\$ 12,457
Total	\$ 10,985,289	\$ 5,108,138	\$ 5,877,151

Other programs accounted for 54 percent of the total funding in FY08, with School-based programs representing 46 percent of funding.



⁷ School-based Afterschool programs are defined as programs that are operated by schools and school districts.

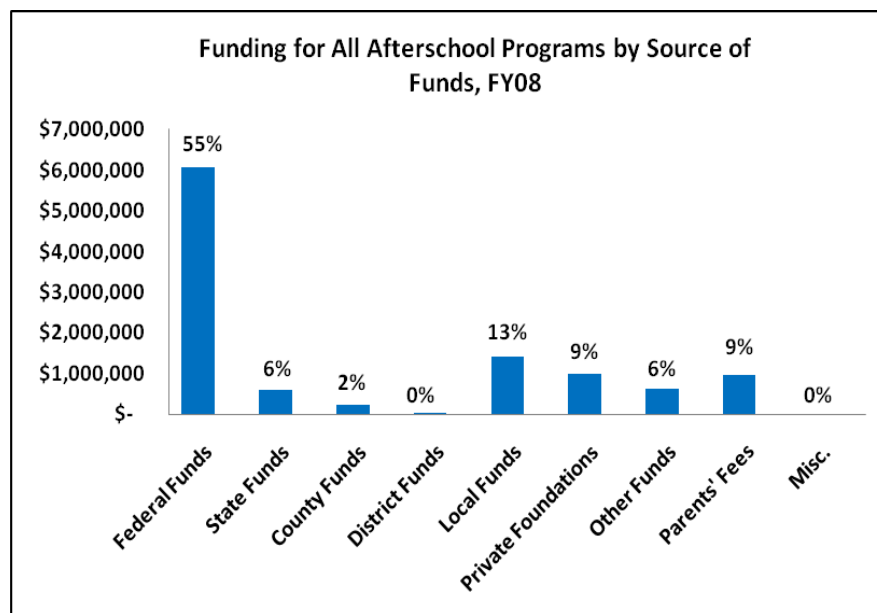
⁸ Other Afterschool programs are those programs that are provided by entities in the county other than schools and school districts, including private, county and city operated programs.

Funding for All Afterschool Programs by Source of Funds, FY08

Funding for All Afterschool Programs by Source of Funds, FY08	
Federal Funds	\$ 6,067,360
State Funds	\$ 606,416
County Funds	\$ 230,168
District Funds	\$ 54,132
Local Funds	\$ 1,417,765
Private Foundations	\$ 1,010,206
Other Funds	\$ 620,435
Parents' Fees	\$ 966,349
Misc.	\$ 12,457
Total	\$ 10,985,289

Federal funds were the primary source of financing for all afterschool programs in FY08.

Over \$6.0 million, 55 percent, of funding for all afterschool programs was provided by federal grants. Local funds accounted for \$1.4 million, 13 percent, of funding for all afterschool programs. Private foundations and parents' fees each contributed 9 percent of funding. State funds accounted for approximately \$600,000, 6 percent, of funding for afterschool programs.

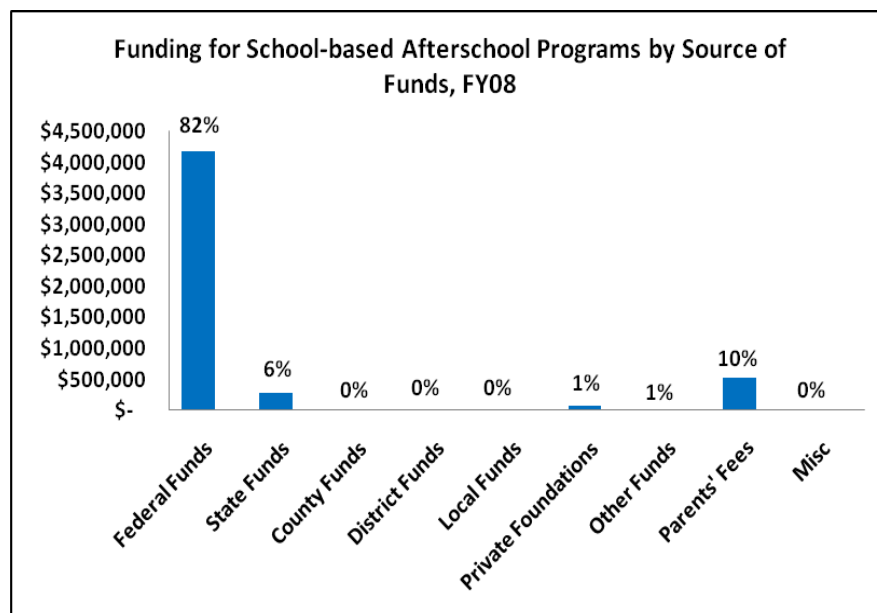


Funding for School-based Afterschool Programs by Source of Funds, FY08

Federal funds were the primary source of funding for School-based afterschool programs.

Funding for School-based Afterschool Programs by Source of Funds, FY08	
Federal Funds	\$ 4,182,019
State Funds	\$ 287,463
County Funds	\$ -
District Funds	\$ 20,132
Local Funds	\$ -
Private Foundations	\$ 74,015
Other Funds	\$ 26,500
Parents' Fees	\$ 518,009
Misc	\$ -
Total	\$ 5,108,138

Of the \$5.1 million of total funding for School-based afterschool programs, the federal government funded approximately \$4.18 million, or 82 percent in FY08. Parents' fees accounted 10 percent, just over \$518,000, while state funds accounted for 6 percent, just over \$287,000.

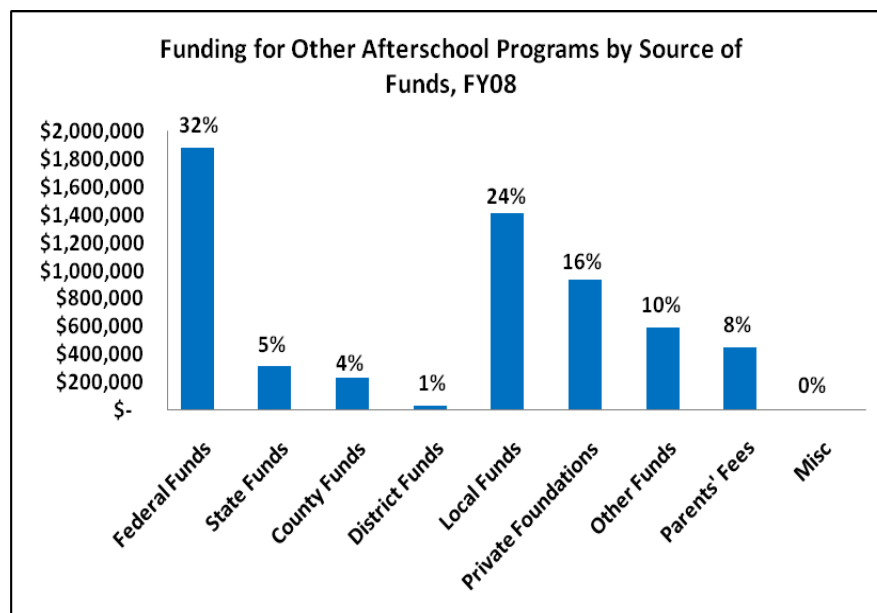


Funding for Other Afterschool Programs by Sources of Funds, FY08

Federal and local funds were the primary funding sources for Other afterschool programs.

Funding for Other Afterschool Programs by Source of Funds, FY08	
Federal Funds	\$ 1,885,342
State Funds	\$ 318,953
County Funds	\$ 230,168
District Funds	\$ 34,000
Local Funds	\$ 1,417,765
Private Foundations	\$ 936,191
Other Funds	\$ 593,935
Parents' Fees	\$ 448,340
Misc	\$ 12,457
Total	\$ 5,877,151

Of the \$5.877 million of total funding for Other afterschool programs, federal funding accounted for 32 percent of funding, while local funds represented 24 percent.

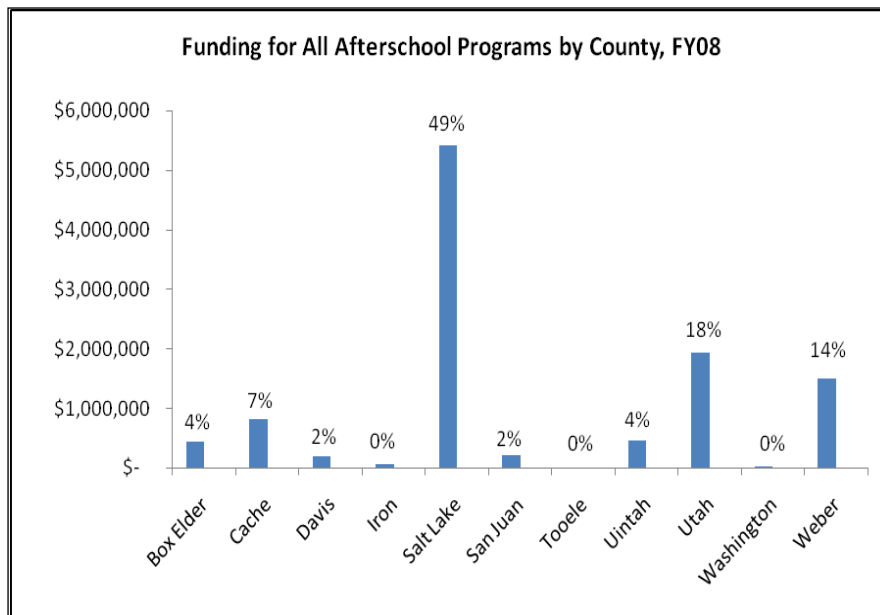


Section 2: Funding for All Programs by State County

Funding for all (School-based and Other) afterschool programs was greatest in Salt Lake, Utah and Weber counties. Funding from all sources totaled \$5.4 million in Salt Lake County, \$1.9 million in Utah County, and \$1.5 million in Weber County. No information was available for Tooele County. Tooele County provides programming by Boys and Girls Club of America, Inc.

Funding for All Afterschool Programs by County, FY08	
County	Total Funds
Box Elder	\$ 425,000
Cache	\$ 810,042
Davis	\$ 195,747
Iron	\$ 46,080
Salt Lake	\$ 5,405,546
San Juan	\$ 210,000
Tooele	\$ -
Uintah	\$ 452,750
Utah	\$ 1,925,482
Washington	\$ 16,000
Weber	\$ 1,498,642
Total	\$ 10,985,289

Afterschool programs located in Salt Lake County accounted for 49 percent of total funding for afterschool programs in Utah in FY08. Utah County accounted for 18 percent, and Weber County, 14 percent. Student enrollment (K-12) in Salt Lake County was 34 percent of the total student enrollment of the counties included in this study. Student enrollment in Utah County was 21 percent of the total, while student enrollment in Weber accounted for 9 percent.

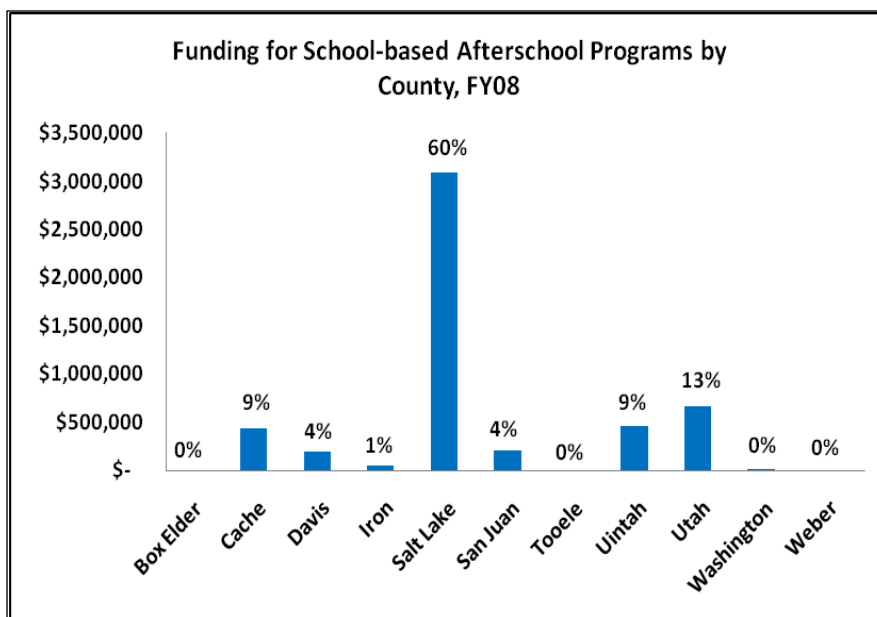


Funding for School-based Afterschool Programs by State County

Funding for School-based programs was greatest in Salt Lake County and Utah County.

Funding for School-based Afterschool Programs by County, FY08		
County	School Districts	Total Funds
Box Elder	Box Elder	\$ -
Cache	Cache	\$ 437,042
Davis	Davis	\$ 195,747
Iron	Iron	\$ 46,080
Salt Lake	Salt Lake, Granite, Jordan	\$ 3,090,257
San Juan	San Juan	\$ 210,000
Tooele	Tooele	\$ -
Uintah	Uintah	\$ 452,750
Utah	Alpine, Nebo, Provo	\$ 660,262
Washington	Washington	\$ 16,000
Weber	Weber, Ogden	\$ -
Total	All Districts	\$ 5,108,138

Funding for Salt Lake school district programs totaled \$3 million, 60 percent of all funding for School-based programs. Funding for programs in the Alpine, Nebo, and Provo school districts was \$660,000, 13 percent of all funding for School-based programs in Utah.

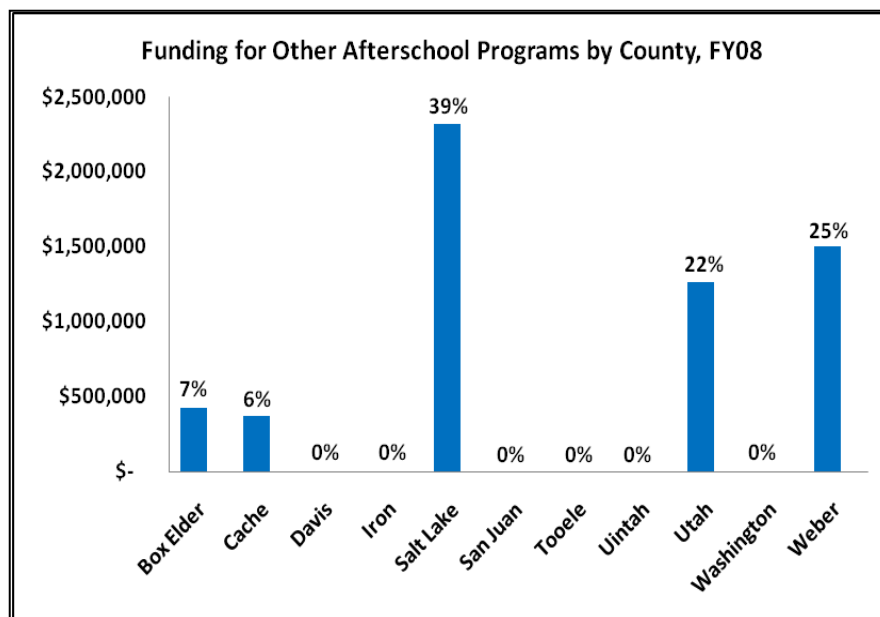


Funding for Other Afterschool Programs by State County, FY08

Funding for Other Afterschool programs in FY08 was greatest for programs in Salt Lake and Weber counties.

Funding for Other Afterschool Programs by County, FY08	
County	Total Funds
Box Elder	\$ 425,000
Cache	\$ 373,000
Davis	\$ -
Iron	\$ -
Salt Lake	\$ 2,315,289
San Juan	\$ -
Tooele	\$ -
Uintah	\$ -
Utah	\$ 1,265,220
Washington	\$ -
Weber	\$ 1,498,642
Total	\$ 5,877,151

Salt Lake County accounted for 39 percent of funding for Other afterschool programs in Utah. Weber County accounted for 25 percent and Utah County, 22 percent.



Section 3: Number of Children Served by Afterschool Programs and Average Cost per Child, FY08

The following table shows the number of children served by all afterschool programs and the average cost per child during FY08. Average costs vary significantly depending on (1) the quality and cost of the programs, (2) the number of children served by those programs, and (3) the criteria for services as mandated by specific grants. In San Juan County, for example, the afterschool programs funded primarily with a Title 1 grant that requires the program to provide services that increase the average cost per child.

Number of Children Served and Average Cost Per Child, FY08		
	Number of Children	Average Cost
County	Served	Per Child
Box Elder	987	\$ 431
Cache	1,713	\$ 519
Davis	234	\$ 837
Iron	48	\$ 960
Salt Lake	15,628	\$ 716
San Juan	172	\$ 1,221
Tooele	-	\$ -
Uintah	1,025	\$ 442
Utah	6,081	\$ 255
Washington	140	\$ 119
Weber	3,709	\$ 441
Total	29,737	



Section 4: Additional Funding Need for Adequate Provision of Afterschool Programs

In the 2007 Child Care Needs Assessment⁹ provides information as to the number of spaces available for school age children, child population ages 7 to 12, and a Child Care Density (CCD) Ratio for each county. The Child Care Density Ratio quantifies the number of spaces available for every 100 children in the age category. The following table provides this information as well as the number of total spaces needed in order to achieve a CCD Ratio of 25.

Available Spaces, Child Population, Child Care Density Ratio, 2007

	Available	Child Population	Child Care	Total Number of
County	Spaces	7 to 12 years	Density Ratio	Spaces Needed for Density Ratio of 25
Box Elder	666	4,760	14	1,190
Cache	1,513	10,788	14	2,697
Davis	2,417	29,879	8	7,470
Iron	462	3,826	12	957
Salt Lake	7,351	93,163	8	23,291
San Juan	97	1,567	5	392
Tooele	245	6,370	4	1,593
Uintah	414	2,443	17	611
Utah	3,510	53,041	8	13,260
Washington	882	11,662	8	2,916
Weber	2,587	21,459	12	5,365
Total	20,144	238,958		59,740
Source: Information on Available Spaces, Child Population and Child Care Density ratios provided by the 2007 Child Care Needs Assessment				



⁹ Department of Workforce Services, Office of Work and Family Life, 2007

Analysis of Additional Funding Need

Statewide, an additional \$21 million is needed to achieve a CCD ratio of 25, approximately twice the amount that was funded in FY08. The additional funding was determined by multiplying the number of spaces needed to achieve a CCD ratio of 25 by the average cost per child in each county. Salt Lake, Davis and Utah counties have the largest additional funding need in order to achieve a CCD ratio of 25.

Analysis of Additional Funding Need			
	Additional	Average	Funding
County	Spaces Needed	Cost per Child	Gap
Box Elder	524	\$ 431	\$ 225,633
Cache	1,184	\$ 519	\$ 614,097
Davis	5,053	\$ 837	\$ 4,226,755
Iron	495	\$ 960	\$ 474,720
Salt Lake	15,940	\$ 716	\$ 11,412,861
San Juan	295	\$ 1,221	\$ 359,869
Tooele	1,348	\$ -	\$ -
Uintah	197	\$ 442	\$ 86,906
Utah	9,750	\$ 255	\$ 2,485,309
Washington	2,034	\$ 119	\$ 241,478
Weber	2,778	\$ 441	\$ 1,225,154
Total	39,596		\$ 21,352,783



Conclusion

The results of the Afterschool Program Funding study illustrate the important role the federal government plays in funding afterschool programs in Utah. While local funding is the second largest source of funds for all afterschool programs, the federal government provides over 4 times the amount of funding that is provided by local government. Private foundations are the third largest source of funding, followed by parents' fees. State government provides a small percentage of funding while county governments and school districts provide the least amount of funds for afterschool programs.

The need for \$21 million in additional funding, twice the current amount of funding, for the adequate provision of afterschool programs in Utah illustrates that there is much work to be done. As mentioned earlier, research shows that afterschool programs provide proven benefits for students, parents and communities with respect to:

- Improved social skills and reduction in behavior problems
- Decreased Substance abuse and crime
- Increased school attendance
- Enhanced academic achievement
- Improved health

This report shows that all levels of government, as well as private foundations and charities, have important roles in making sure that our school aged children, grades 1 through 8, receive the benefits that afterschool programs provide. For now, it is the federal government that has been the largest source of support.

Issues for Future Consideration

The information provided in the Afterschool Program Funding study raises several issues that merit further study. These include:

- Evaluation of the purpose of the various funding sources and how to better coordinate these funds to best provide afterschool programs.
- Examination of the equity of the distribution of funding for afterschool programs across the state. For instance, many rural counties narrowly miss the criteria needed to be eligible for Title 1 funding. Should state and local governments address this gap?
- Exploration of why some counties provide more afterschool programs than other counties.
- Determination of what constitutes a cost-effective afterschool program and a reasonable cost for a quality program.
- Exploration of why, among federal, state, county, and local government, county governments provide the least amount of funding for afterschool programs and should this be addressed.

- Determination of the proportion of the funding for afterschool programs provided by parents' fees that is subsidized by the Child Care Development Fund (CCDF) payments to parents.



Appendix Tables

Funding for All Afterschool Programs by County, FY08

County	Total Funds	Federal Funds	State Funds	County Funds	District Funds	Local Funds	Private Foundations	Other Funds	Parents' Fees	Misc
Box Elder	\$ 425,000	\$ 75,000	\$ -	\$ 15,000	\$ -	\$ 60,000	\$ 225,000	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ -
Cache	\$ 810,042	\$ 579,332	\$ 50,760	\$ -	\$ 34,000	\$ 106,000	\$ 10,000	\$ -	\$ 29,950	\$ -
Davis	\$ 195,747	\$ 121,732	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 47,515	\$ 26,500	\$ -	\$ -
Iron	\$ 46,080	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 46,080	\$ -
Salt Lake	\$ 5,405,546	\$ 2,806,965	\$ 334,430	\$ 205,168	\$ -	\$ 1,117,265	\$ 93,284	\$ 6,864	\$ 841,569	\$ -
San Juan	\$ 210,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 10,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Tooele	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Uintah	\$ 452,750	\$ 404,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 48,750	\$ -
Utah	\$ 1,925,482	\$ 1,232,256	\$ 74,048	\$ 10,000	\$ 19,132	\$ -	\$ 142,075	\$ 435,514	\$ -	\$ 12,457
Washington	\$ 16,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 7,000	\$ -	\$ 1,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Weber	\$ 1,498,642	\$ 640,075	\$ 130,178	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 134,500	\$ 492,332	\$ 101,557	\$ -	\$ -
Total	\$ 10,985,289	\$ 6,067,360	\$ 606,416	\$ 230,168	\$ 54,132	\$ 1,417,765	\$ 1,010,206	\$ 620,435	\$ 966,349	\$ 12,457

Funding for All School-based Afterschool Programs by County, FY08

County	School Districts	Total Funds	Federal Funds	State Funds	County Funds	District Funds	Local Funds	Private Foundations	Other Funds	Parents' Fees	Misc
Box Elder	Box Elder	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Cache	Cache	\$ 437,042	\$ 414,832	\$ 16,260	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,950	\$ -
Davis	Davis	\$ 195,747	\$ 121,732	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 47,515	\$ 26,500	\$ -	\$ -
Iron	Iron	\$ 46,080	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 46,080	\$ -
Salt Lake	Salt Lake, Granite, Jordan	\$ 3,090,257	\$ 2,483,898	\$ 189,130	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 417,229	\$ -
San Juan	San Juan	\$ 210,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 10,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Tooele	Tooele										
Uinta	Uinta	\$ 452,750	\$ 404,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 48,750	\$ -
Utah	Alpine, Nebo, Provo	\$ 660,262	\$ 549,557	\$ 65,073	\$ -	\$ 19,132	\$ -	\$ 26,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Washington	Washington	\$ 16,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 7,000	\$ -	\$ 1,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Weber	Weber, Ogden	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total	All Districts	\$ 5,108,138	\$ 4,182,019	\$ 287,463	\$ -	\$ 20,132	\$ -	\$ 74,015	\$ 26,500	\$ 518,009	\$ -

Funding for All Other Afterschool Programs by County, FY08

County	Total Funds	Federal Funds	State Funds	County Funds	District Funds	Local Funds	Private Foundations	Other Funds	Parents' Fees	Misc
Box Elder	\$ 425,000	\$ 75,000	\$ -	\$ 15,000	\$ -	\$ 60,000	\$ 225,000	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ -
Cache	\$ 373,000	\$ 164,500	\$ 34,500	\$ -	\$ 34,000	\$ 106,000	\$ 10,000	\$ -	\$ 24,000	\$ -
Davis	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Iron	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Salt Lake	\$ 2,315,289	\$ 323,068	\$ 145,300	\$ 205,168	\$ -	\$ 1,117,265	\$ 93,284	\$ 6,864	\$ 424,340	\$ -
San Juan	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Tooele	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Uinta	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Utah	\$ 1,265,220	\$ 682,699	\$ 8,975	\$ 10,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 115,575	\$ 435,514	\$ -	\$ 12,457
Washington	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Weber	\$ 1,498,642	\$ 640,075	\$ 130,178	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 134,500	\$ 492,332	\$ 101,557		
Total	\$ 5,877,151	\$ 1,885,342	\$ 318,953	\$ 230,168	\$ 34,000	\$ 1,417,765	\$ 936,191	\$ 593,935	\$ 448,340	\$ 12,457